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GENEALOGICAL ESSAYS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF

CHESHIRE AND LANCASHIRE FAMILIES,

AND

A MEMOIR

ON

THE CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL,

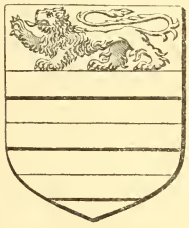
COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES.

BY

GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.,

OF TYLDESLEY AND SEDBURY PARK;

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF CHESHIRE.



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LONDON:
RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

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The Memoirs on Norres, Stokeport, and the Cheshire Domesday Roll, which follow, are part of a Series printed, for private distribution, under the title of Miscellanea Palatina, along with other Genealogical Essays on Lathom, Arderne, and De Montalt, which last-mentioned Memoirs are given in the earlier portion of this Volume, namely in the Second Part of Parentalia, and reference to them will be found in the preceding Table of Contents.

Sedbury Park, June 18, 1851.

A MEMOIR

ON THE

CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL,

BY

GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S.

A MEMOIR

ON THE

CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL,

FORMERLY PRESERVED IN THE

EXCHEQUER OF THAT PALATINATE,

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED

A CALENDAR OF FRAGMENTS OF THIS LOST RECORD,

COLLECTED BY THE AUTHOR,

AND

NOTICES OF THE JUSTICIARIES OF CHESTER
IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

BY

GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.,

OF TYLDESLEY AND SEDBURY PARK.

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LONDON:
T. RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

INTRODUCTORY MEMOIR ON THE CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL.

The following brief essay is limited to such notice of the Cheshire Domesday Roll as may serve to explain generally the nature of the Roll itself, and of the Palatine Court which used it as its Record of Proceedings. Analytical titles of the portions of it which have been collected are added; but the memoir is altogether an antiquarian one, illustrative of recovered fragments useful to the genealogist and topographer, and without pretension to the character of a legal disquisition.

In the Introduction to the *History of Cheshire* (i, p. xxix) will be found a brief view of the almost regal powers of the Norman Earls Palatine, their officers of state, and their local parliament or council. The Palatine Court, the assembly of the "plenus Comitatus Cestresirie", to which this Record relates, was distinct from such Council, and was held by the Justiciary of the Earl, sitting there, along with the barons and greater military tenants of the earldom.

The Earl himself presided sometimes, of which there is proof with respect to Ranulph III in the Sandbach case, although he was a party to the suit (No. vii), and with respect to the Earl John (Nos. xxii and xxiii); and there is another instance in which a *deputy* presides for the Earl, namely Sir Walkelyn de Arderne, "sitting in the place of the earl" (*loco comitis eo die*), which cannot be understood as designating the office of *Vice Comes*, as the *Sheriff* was present, and is named *after* the Abbot, Seneschal and Barons, the Deputy of the Earl being named *before* them.

There can be little doubt of the Justiciaryship commencing with the establishment of the Palatinate, and of the Record of Proceedings, either in this or some similar form, being coeval with that office, but the known remains of it only range from the time of Ralph le Mesnilwarin, Justiciary in the time of Henry II, to 1289.

The Record itself has occurred under the name of *Rotulus or*

Magnus Rotulus, with or without addition of *Cestrie*, or *Comitatus Cestrie*, or *qui vocatur Domesday*, in all legal documents which the author has seen, as well as in its own enrollments, and always as Rotulus or *roll*, not as Liber or *book*.[1] Sir P. Leycester, nevertheless, in citing a Mobberly Charter, writes "this *Book* of Record is now lost" (*Hist. Chesh.*, i, 322), but in his account of Barterton (*Ibid.* 548) he mentions it as "the *Roll* of Ancient Chartes called Doomsday".

A more direct statement is given by Mr. Black, on the authority

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[1] The following extracts, from the collected fragments from the time of Richard I to that of Edward I, prove the continuous application of the term "Rotulus" to this Record, both simply, and as "Rotulus Magnus Comitatus Cestrie", and "Rotulus qui vocatur Domesday"; and they also illustrate the forms connected with entering the Record in the Roll.

VII. Sandbach Cause. This document is subjoined at length from Council Rolls, in p. 7, following.

IX. Ne id humanum possit in posterum preterire, huic *Rotulo* presenti censuimus commendare.

XXII. Et ut hoc perpetue (tradatur) memorie ibidem in hoc *Rotulo* decretum est (irrotulari).

XXXV. Preceptum fuit in pleno Comitatu quod ista Finalis Concordia in *Magno Rotulo* irrotuletur.

XXXIX. Et hanc quieta clamacionem procuraverunt irrotulari in *Domesday*.

XLII. Et ut perpetue commendaretur Memorie ad instanciam parcium decretum fuit istud scriptum hic irrotulari et in *Rotulo qui vocatur Domesday*.

XLIII. Perambulacio—perfecta est et concordatur, et irrotulatur in *Domesday*.

XLIX. Willielmus de Venables sigillum Domini Thome de Boulton tunc Justitiarii Cestrie una cum suo apponi fecit et in *Rotulo qui vocatur Domesday* irrotulavit.

LXIII. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto in modum cyrographi de expresso consensu parcium confecto, partes alternatim sigilla suæ fecerunt apponi et in *Rotulo qui vocatur Domesday* procuraverunt irrotulari.

LXIV. Scripto in modum cyrographi confecto partes alternatim sigilla sua fecerunt apponi et eandem (composicionem) in plena curia Comitatus Cestrie recitatam in *Rotulo qui dicitur Domesday* procuraverunt irrotulari.

LXIX. In *Magno Rotulo Comitatus Cestrie qui vocatur Domesday* irrotulari fecerunt.

LXXI. (Aug. 29, 1284.) Irrotulata est hec Finalis Concordia de consensu parcium in *Rotulo qui vocatur Domesday*.

LXXII. (1289.) In *Magno Rotulo qui vocatur Domesday* irrotulata.

of a document dated 15 Edward I, 1286-7, subscribed "ista carta irrotulata est in *Libro* qui vocatur Domesday", from which he infers "that the Chester Domesday was *not a Roll*, as repeatedly it is called in the Record before quoted,[1] but a *book*, similar perhaps to the *Black Book* and *Red Book* of the Exchequer of Westminster".[2]

Without assuming the possibility of the ancient scribe having written *libro* erroneously in this document, instead of the usual abbreviation "*rotlo*", it may be stated that an agreement, recorded in the Red Book of St. Werburgh[3] in 1289, two years later, has the expression "in magno *Rotulo* qui vocatur Domesday irrotulata", which proves that the word *libro* was not then constantly used; and even if the entries of this later day were made in a book, such usage in no way disproves the more probable *roll* of former ages.

Sir Henry Ellis[4] has shewn that the phrase Domesday has been applied to many records, besides this and the general Norman Survey; but in noticing the Cheshire Record he confines himself to reciting what Mr. Illingworth has said on the subject in the Introduction to the *Abbreviatio Placitorum*. The contents of this *Roll* have been strangely mistaken, at different times, and misrepresented, and by none more than by the late Dr. Gower in his *Sketch of Materials for a History of Cheshire*.[5] The appended summary of the contents of the several extracts or abstracts collected will at once explain their nature. They consisted of judgments of the Palatine Court, enrollments of charters, grants, concessions and agree-

[1] The Record of the Sandbach cause, of which a copy is here subjoined.

[2] First Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, p. 111.

[3] Harl. MS. 2148, p. 4 b. [4] Dissertation on the Domesday Book.

[5] Dr. Gower cites Sir P. L.'s extracts and account of the disappearance of the Record (p. 13), and adds as follows: "But with the leave of our "great Antiquary, this invaluable Record, or at least a Record which "ascertains the lineal and uninterrupted succession of almost every single "acre of Cheshire Property, for at least five hundred years, is now in my "possession. I should be sorry to suppose it the stolen and the precious "casket of ancient Charts which Sir Peter tells us was taken away; but "I own my heart leaps with a provincial joy when I reflect that accident "has put in my power to oblige my countrymen with this *Opus Aureum*, "etc. etc." Messrs. Lysons (Magna Britannia, vol. ii, part ii, p. 467) suppose that the MS thus described "was a Calendar of Clause Rolls", and mention Dr. Wilkinson's assurance that no such documents had passed with the Gower papers into his possession. See Hist. Chesh. i, p. xiii.

ments, which had taken place within the Court, and also enrollments of charters, and other documents of antecedent periods submitted to the examination of the Justiciary. Contemporary grants were sometimes sealed by the parties in Court, and occasionally by the Justiciary, and, after recital in full Court, ordered to be registered in the Roll for preservation, at the expressed wish of parties interested therein. An instance of inspection and authentication, with reference to charters of earlier date, occurs in the certificate prefixed by Sir Guncelyne de Badlesmere, in 8 Edw. I, to the Foundation Charter of Chester Abbey, and printed together with it in Leycester, p. 109, and *Hist. Chesh.* I, p. 12, although it is not stated that enrollment followed on that occasion.[1]

The Document or series of Documents, called the Domesday Roll, or an ancient volume or roll (as it may be), containing transcripts therefrom, and bearing its name, was in Chester Exchequer in 1580, when the heralds Flower and Glover visited Cheshire, under Commission for that purpose, and entered in their Visitation Book extracts, "*ex Rotulo Cartarum Antiquarum qui vocatur Domesday*", transcribing also some Latin verses, in a later part, headed with "*in initio prefati* ROTULI *scribitur sic*". Sir Peter Leycester, stating the loss of this Record, cites extracts from it made by John Booth of Twemlow, who was born 1584, and deceased in 1659. The loss was before Feb. 23, 164$\frac{7}{8}$, when Dugdale, writing to Vernon, observed, "*It is a great pittye that the Roll which was called Domesday for Cheshire is imbecilled, for had you but a short touch of the particulars which were in it, by way of abstract, it would give much light.*[2]

In thus writing Dugdale must have overlooked the abstracts and extracts preserved in Flower's *Cheshire Visitation*, another copy of which series exists in the Library of Eaton Hall, which the author transcribed by permission of the late Marquis of Westminster, and another in the Bodleian Library, Dodsworth's MSS., vol. XXX. The Eaton MS. is the basis of the author's collection, but has been collated with the original series of transcripts

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[1] In No. XI will be found an enrollment relating to the manors of Elford in Staffordshire, and Cassinglond in Norfolk, *beyond* the lyme of the County or the Palatinate, but these were part of the endowments connected with a Cheshire wardship.

[2] Harl. MSS. 1965, p. 67, and printed in Hamper's Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale, p. 211. See also Hist. Chesh. i, p. xiii.

and abstracts by permission of Sir Charles G. Young, Garter, and the additions are from the Holme MSS., the Chartularies of Chester Abbey, and the Coucher Book of Whalley, being charters noted therein as enrolled. An Analytical Calendar, giving the matter of these, is subjoined, arranged under the heads of the Justiciaries during whose years of office they were enrolled.

Specimens of these entries will be found in *Hist. Chesh.*, I, xiv, and in various extracts, given in that work, to which this Calendar of titles will supply easy reference. The accuracy of the herald Flower's abstract has been tested by collations, where opportunity occurred, and particularly by comparing its account of the SANDBACH CASE with the exemplification of the same in the record of a later trial relative to the same advowson, brought by appeal before the King's Judges in 125$\frac{3}{4}$, which is still extant in the Council Rolls, and of which the following account may be interesting, as an illustration of this subject from existing legal evidence.

IT MAY BE DESIRABLE[1] to premise as follows:

SANDBACH, in Northwich Hundred, at the time of the general Norman Survey, was held from the earldom by BIGOT Lord of ALDFORD, except two virgates and a half, which the EARL PALATINE himself retained. The church and priest are named in the account of the part granted out to Bigot; but it appears from the DOMESDAY ROLL (peculiarly so called), as hereafter mentioned, that Earl Ranulph I who died in 1128, and Earl Ranulph II who died in 1153, presented to this church as the patrons, and that a dispute between Earl Ranulph II and the then Lord of Aldford, respecting the advowson, was appeased by the latter quit claiming it and also the advowson of St. Bridget's in Chester to the Earl Palatine.

In 38 Hen. III (November 1253) the subsequent dispute took place, which gives an opportunity of comparing an extract from the lost Domesday Roll, as preserved by Flower's transcript, with an official one made by the Justiciary of Chester at that period,

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[1] The matter of the Pleadings here abstracted is given in the Abbreviatio Placitorum, published by the Record Commissioners, p. 142, but very inaccurately. The names of most of the jurors in the Chester suit of 1223 are omitted, and also *their Verdict* here subjoined, the Record of which (as preserved in the Domesday Roll) was the *precise* object of the return obtained by the Judges, in 125$\frac{3}{4}$, from the Justiciary of Chester.

received by the King's Council, on appeal to it from the Palatine Court, and still preserved in the Record of that appeal.[1]

In this year, namely 1253, Roger de Sanbache (the mesne Lord of Sandbach under Aldford, and military tenant of Sir Walkelyn de Arderne, who was chief Lord of Aldford Fee under the Earldom) claimed the advowson in right of the manor of Sandbach. The Abbot of Deulacres claimed the same in right of a grant from Randle III, still extant, and made between 1229 and 1232.[2] A claim was also made on the part of the Crown, in which the Palatine Earldom was then vested.

The cause was brought forward by an application for an assize of last presentation by Roger de Sandbache; and subsequently the Abbot appeared in full court before Sir Alan la Zuche, Justiciary, the Abbot of St. Werburgh, Geoffry de Dutton, Seneschal of Halton, Fulco de Orreby, William de Boidele, Thomas de Menegarin, Ranulph le Roter, and other Barons, Knights, and Free-tenants of the King, as of his Earldom of Chester.

The Abbot stated that it was unnecessary for him to plead, in consequence of enrollment, in the Cheshire Domesday Roll, of an Inquisition, admitting the right of Earl Randle II, and of the grant of the advowson, in frank almoigne, by his descendant, Earl Randle III, which he produced, demanding judgment. Fulco de Orreby put in a claim for the Crown, and Roger de Sandbache objected to the validity of the Charter, and its irrelevance to a writ of last presentation. He further objected to an enrollment, when made in favour of an Earl Palatine; using these most remarkable words, "that the said Earl Ranulph, in his time, was so powerful in Cheshire as prince of the district, that he could at will make inquisitions and precepts, and have what he pleased enrolled in Domesday, then in custody of himself and his clerks".

The parties then left the court, and judgment was given in favour of Roger; and the Abbot, after successive admonitions by Knights, at last reentered, but refused to accept the judgment, and departed.

A claim for the Crown was then renewed, and Roger de Sandbache persevering, the Justiciary demanded a warrant of indemnity to himself from the court, regarding more particularly the claim of the King, and obtaining it, "according to law and custom of

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[1] Coram Consilio Rolls, 38 Henry III, a 3, No. 27.

[2] Harl. MSS. 2074, 195. Vernon, named as Justiciary, became such in 1229, and Earl Randle III, the grantor, died in 1232.

Cheshire", took an inquisition on a writ of last presentation. The list of the jurors includes the names of Sir William de Venables, Sir Hugh de Waverton, and Sir Thomas de Crue; and they found that — de Sanbache, grandfather of Roger, presented the last parson, now deceased, without dispute, in the last time of peace, and it was adjudged that Roger should recover his advowson, and that the Abbot was at mercy.

An appeal was now made, from the Earl Palatine's Court, to the King's Council by the Abbot, and mandates were issued to the Justiciary of Chester for a certified account of the proceedings, and an extract from the Cheshire Domesday Roll. The preceding matter is abstracted from his certified account, and the extract from the Roll may be translated as follows, a few imperfections being supplied from Flower's copy.[1]

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[1] The following EXTRACT from the Coram Consilio Rolls, Hilary Term, 38 Henry III, 125¾ (a 3, No. 27) supplies that portion of an enrollment therein which contains the Mandate to the Justiciary of Chester to return a Record from the Domesday Roll, relative to the preceding Sandbach Cause, in or shortly after 1223; the extract from that Record returned by the Justiciary, and the judgment given thereon, affirming the authority of the Domesday Roll.

This extract is printed in words at length, instead of the abbreviations in the Office Copy obtained, and shews the conformity between this passage, as given in the existing Coram Consilio Roll, and as preserved in Flower's extract from the last Domesday Roll. Both agree in all the parts which are not distinguished by brackets or italics. The former indicate the parts, now illegible in the existing Council Roll, which are supplied from Flower's MS.; and the latter mark some small omissions by Flower, which the Council Roll supplies.

(*Memb.* 10.)

"CESTR. . . . . MANDATUM FUIT eidem Justiciario quod inspiceret ROTULUM DE DOMESDAY, etc., et Recordum illius mitteret, et ipse misit Recordum de Domesday quod tale est.

[2]"(Anno quarto) translacionis beati Thome Martiris orta est contencio inter Dominum Randulphum Comitem Cestrie et Lincolnie et Ricardum (de Sant)bache super advocacione Ecclesie de Santbache. Ita quod electi erant sexdecem liberi et legales homines de (visineto de) Santbache ad faciendum recognicionem per juramentum suum et erant hii juratores:

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[2] The translation of the body of Thomas à-Becket was on the morrow of the Octaves of St. Peter and St. Paul (July 7) 1220. Roger of Wendover, iv, 65.

"*In the fourth year* of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, con-
" tention arose between the Lord Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln,
" and Richard de Santbache, respecting the advowson of Santbache
" Church, so that xvi free and lawful men of the vicinage of Santbache
" were chosen to make recognizance thereof on oath, and these were the

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Robertus de Pultford, (Joceramus de) Hellesby, Ricardus de Kingsle, Petrus de Suetenham, Randulphus de Pr(aers) Randulphus de Alsacher, Guillelmus de (Somerford, Helias) de Suetenham, Gilbertus de Tabbelega, Johannes de Aculvestona, Mattheus de Hulgreve, Hamo Brito, Simon (de Holt, Robertus) de Rode, Philippus de Bruera, Randulphus de Arkled.

" Veniente igitur Assisa in Curiam Domini Randulphi Comitis Cestrie et Lincolnie (presentibus eodem) Randulpho Comite et Philippo de Oreby tunc Justiciario Cestrie Rogero de Monte Alto Senescallo Cestrie, Guillelmo de Venables W(arino de) Vernona, aliisque Baronibus, Militibus et fidelibus dicti Comitis, recognovere per sacramentum suum advocacionem dicte (Ecclesie de) Santbache ad memoratum Randulphum Comitem pertinere, et quod Randulphus Mechinus, proavus prenominati Randulphi Comitis dedit (prefatam) Ecclesiam de Santbache Steinulfo Presbitero, et postea ipso Steinulfo decedente, Randulphus Comes, heres predicti Mechini, avus Domini Randulphi sepedicti Comitis Cestrie et Lincolnie dedit eandem Ecclesiam de Santbach Randulpho de (Lech, et) tenuit pacifice et sine contradictione per quadraginta annos.

" Recognovere eciam per sacramentum suum, quod tempore Randulphi, avi Domini nostri Randulphi Comitis Cestrie et Lincolnie erat quandoque discordia inter ipsum et Dominum de Aldeford qui (ita erant) pacificati, quod Dominus de Aldeford quieta clamavit de se et heredibus suis Domino Randulpho Comiti et heredibus advocacionem Ecclesie de Santbache et advocacionem (Ecclesie) Sancte Brigide in Cestria, et ut hoc perpetue (tradatur) memorie hic irrotulari decretum est.

" *Et quia convictum est per Domesday Cestrie quod perpetuam habet firmitatem et omniaque in eo continentur in perpetuum sunt stabilia*, in quo continetur quod Comes Randulphus Cestrie disracionavit advocacionem dicte Ecclesie predicte Ecclesie versus Ricardum de Santbache, per inquisicionem, et quod Comes dedit dictam advocacionem Deo et Ecclesie de Deulacresse, que Ecclesia numquam post tempus ipsius Comitis[1] advocacionem illam disracionavit vacavit, nec aliquis ab illo tempore usque nunc presentavit, *Consideratum est* quod Abbas de Deulacresse cui predictus Comes dedit predictam advocacionem, qui eam, ut predictum est, disracionavit, recuperet seisinam suam. *Et Justiciarius Cestrie* faciat litteras Domini Regis Episcopo, quod ad presentacionem ejusdem Abbatis idoneam personam admittat."

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[1] Seemingly a clerical error for "post tempus quo dictus Comes", etc., as in the recital of this judgment in Pat. 39 Henry III, Memb. 14.

" Jurors, Robert de Pulford, etc., as given in the note preceding. This " Assize coming into the Court of the Lord Ranulph, Earl of Chester and " Lincoln, before Ranulph the Earl, and Philip de Orreby, then Justiciary " of Chester, Roger de Montalt, Seneschal of Chester, William de Vena- " bles, Guarin de Vernon, and others, Barons, Knights, and Lieges of the " said Earl, they declared on their oath, That the advowson of the said " Church of Santbache belonged to the said Earl, and that Ranulph " Meschin,[1] the great-grandfather of the said Earl Ranulph, gave it to " Steinulf the Priest ; that afterwards, on the death of Steinulf, Ranulph " the Earl, heir of the aforesaid Ranulph Meschin, and grandfather of " the Lord Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, often before mentioned, " gave the same Church of Santbache to Ranulph de Lech, and he held " it peaceably, and without opposition, forty years. They also declared " that in the time of Ranulph, grandfather of our Lord Ranulph, Earl of " Chester and Lincoln, there was discord between him and the Lord of " Aldford, who were pacified by quit-claim on the part of the Lord of " Aldford, from himself and his heirs, to the Lord Ranulph the Earl and " his heirs, of the advowson of the Church of Santbach, and that of St. " Bridget in Chester. And that this may be handed down to perpetual " memory, it is decreed that it should be here enrolled."

The judgment is recorded in the pleas already quoted, and recited in the letters patent mentioned hereafter; the latter giving it more completely with the names of the judges, Henry de Bathonia, Henry de Bracton (the celebrated justice itinerant), Henry de la Mare, and Nicholas de Turre. By these it was decided (in the Octaves of St. Hilary 38, H. III, 125$\frac{3}{4}$) in the King's Council,

[1] " *Ranulph Meschin*" (a soubriquet signifying " the youth" in mediæval French) was maternal nephew of Hugh Lupus, and cousin and heir of Earl Richard. Paternally he was grandson (through his father Ranulph Meschin) of Ranulph Fitz-Anschitel, and from him inherited the Vicompté of Bayeux, as explained in Stapleton's Rotuli Normanniæ.

A further point as to the descent of Ranulph I from Alice wife of Ranulph Fitz-Anschitel (for which see Vincent's Brooke, p. 96, and Anselme's Hist. Geneal. de France, ii, 468) must only be glanced at. It involves consideration of the disputed illegitimacy of her alleged brother Nicolas, Abbot and Restorer of St. Ouen's under the Conqueror's patronage.

" *Ranulph the Earl, heir of the aforesaid,*" was Ranulph Gernons, son of Randle Meschin by Lucia, daughter of Earl Algar, according to old authorities, but more probably daughter and heiress of that *earlier Lucia*, according to recent elaborate researches by Mr. J. G. Nichols.

" *Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln,*" was son of Earl Hugh Cyvelioc, successor of Ranulph II.

"*That because proof has been given by the Domesday of Chester, which has "perpetual validity, all contained therein being stable for ever,* that Earl "Ranulph of Chester justified his right in the advowson of the aforesaid "Church, against Richard de Sandbache; that this Earl gave to God "and to the Church of Deulacres the said advowson; that the Church "has never been vacant since the time when this Earl justified his right "in the said advowson; and that no one has presented from that time "to this. It is considered that the Abbot of Deulacres, to whom the "Earl who justified his right in the advowson thereof gave the same, "should recover his seisin, and that the Justice of Chester should send "the King's letters to the Bishop, directing him to admit a fit Parson "thereto, on the presentation of the Abbot."

In the following year the decision was confirmed by the King's letters patent, dated at Reading, May 8, 39 H. III, 1255, and directions were repeated to the Bishop to admit on the Abbot's presentation, regardless of the opposition of Roger de Sandbache. Subsequently however, in August, 43 Hen. III, 1259, the Abbey paid a hundred shillings to Roger de Sanbache for a surrender of his claim, and for a grant of some privileges as to woods and commons; and the confirmation was ratified by Sir Richard de Sanbache in 1280.

So ended this remarkable contest, which is most important in the identification of the precise nature and contents of the "Domesday Roll of Chester". It affirms its "perpetual validity and stability for ever", on the highest legal authority, that of the Judges of the King's Council, to whom the appeal from the Court of the Earl Palatine was made. The extract, certified by the Chester Justiciary, and still preserved in the Record of the pleadings, is thereby identified, beyond dispute, as having been a part of the original Domesday Roll; and the exact agreement of this certified extract with the corresponding document transcribed from the Chester Roll, examined by the Herald Flower in 1580, gives fair presumption of the identity of the Roll, cited by him, with such original Record itself.

All other citations in the following series, made in most cases from Flower's selection from the same Roll, in one case from Vernon's MSS, and in the rest from Monastic Chartularies, have their respective authorities appended.

CALENDAR OF SUCH ENTRIES IN THE CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL AS HAVE BEEN RECOVERED FROM THE DOCUMENTS CITED.[1]

I. In the time of Ralph le Mesnilwarin, Justiciary in the reign of Richard I.

1. Quit claim by Leuca, widow of Ranulph de Kingslegh (coming into the full Court of the County of Chester, before Ralph le Mesnilwarin, then Justiciary, and the Barons and lieges of the Lord Earl there present), of the whole vill of Berthreton, on which her dower was charged, to Richard de Kingslegh. (F. 11.)

*2. Quit claim of lands in Upton by Richard, son of Richard the Clerk, of Chester, to G(eoffry) Abbot of Chester, receiving v bovates, ii mess, and common rights within the wastes and approved lands of the Abbot, after removal of crops. (Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 1965, xxix, Col. i.

II. In the time of Philip de Orreby. 1209-1229.

*3. Record of sale of a Wood, Capital Mansion, land, and all buildings, etc. etc., within the vill of Stapleford by William de Stapleford to Philip de Orreby. (F. 14.) The purchaser is not styled *knight;* and the document might have seemed anterior to his Justiciaryship, had not Richard de Perpunte been named as Sheriff, whose shrievalty is fixed by Leycester within Sir Philip's time of office.

4. Enrollment of Grant by Alienor, daughter and co-heiress of William de Malbanc, of all her lands in Cheshire within the Lyme, to Henry de Alditelegh. Tuesday before St. Mark's Day, seventh year of the Interdict. (F. 7.)

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[1] Asterisks prefixed imply that the date is collected from circumstances or persons named but is not expressed; and the letter F. appended, shews that each particular extract so marked is preserved in Flower's Visitation of Cheshire, the numeral denoting the order in which it occurs in his series.

5. Quit claim by Gilian, Basilia, and Alicia de Pulle, sisters, of iv bovates in Pulle, of which they had been previous claimants, to William le Hare de Pulle, Tuesday before the Feast of St. Simon and Jude, next after the journey of Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, to Jerusalem. (F. 6.)

6. Quit claim by Alan de Tatton of all his land in Bolinton, to Sir Hamon de Massey, in the second year after the return of the Earl of Chester and Lincoln. (F. 12.)

7. Record of Proceedings, in the fourth year of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, between Ranulph III, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, and Richard de Santbach, respecting the advowson of Santbach, reciting a previous dispute between Ranulph II and the Lord of Aldford. (F. 13.)

8. Claim of John, son and heir of Augustin de Brehtmet, against his uncle, Patric de Modburli, of the reversion of one moiety of Modburli, held for life only by the said Patric, with acknowledgment of the same by the latter, and confirmation to John, son of Augustin, by the Lord of Aldford and Earl Ranulph III. (F. 8.)

On this occasion the Earl Palatine presided along with the Justiciary.

9. Enrollment of a Grant of the moiety of Malpas, etc., formerly belonging to Gilbert le Clerc, from Robert Patric to David de Malpas. (F. 9.)

10. Acknowledgment of agricultural services due from William de Bostoc to Warin de Vernon. (F. 10.)

*11. Agreement between Sir Philip de Orreby, Justiciary of Chester, and Sir Roger de Montalt, Seneschal, for the purchase by the former of the custody of estates in Elford and Cassinglond, belonging to Agnes, daughter of Philip de Orreby the younger and of Leuca his late wife, daughter of Roger de Montalt, (by inheritance from Leuca) and of the future disposal of Agnes in marriage, subject to the approval of the parties and their friends. (F. 15.)

*12. Enrollment of Writ from Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, to the Justiciary, respecting claims of dower on the estate of Robert le Grosvenor of Little Budworth. (F. 16.)

*13. Enrollment of acquittance by Ranulph Earl of Chester and Lincoln, to Hugh de Cholemundelegh and his heirs, from suit to the several courts of the county of Chester and Dudestan Hundred, and providing a judger in respect of lands in Cholemundelegh. (F. 5.)

In the time of Sir William de Vernon. 1229-1232.

14. Memorial of recognition in court, that Walter de Meles, Walter his son, "et eorum sequela," are free men. (F. 17.)

15. Acceptance, by Dame Alice de Bamville, of dower in Cheshire, as assigned by her son, Fulco de Orreby, in Frankeby, Upton, Wylaveston, and Alwasdeley (Alvandeley), 1230. (F. 18.)

16. Enrollment of grant by Henry de Verdon of vi bovates, etc., in Teverton, in frank marriage with Alice his daughter, to Matthew son of Matthew de Hulgreve, 1231. (F. 19.)

17. Enrollment of grant by Matthew de Hulgreve, to Matthew his eldest son, of half his lands in Hulgreve, Herdeswic, and Furdac, saving the capital messuage therein, and with engagement not to give, sell, or pledge, the other moiety, or divert it from said son or his heirs by Alice his wife, 1231. (F. 20.)

18. Quit-claim by William de Bulkileh to his sisters, Felicia, Leuca, Letitia, and Emma, of his right in one fourth of Presland, 1232. (F. 21.)

19. Note of a charter made by William de Huxlegh, and the witnesses thereto, 1232. (F. 22.)

20. Enrollment of grant of ii bovates in Hellesby, by Richard son of Richard de Frodesham, to Adam de Hellesby, in 1232, which Emma, mother of Richard, had sold to Josceramus de Hellesby. (F. 23.)

21. Enrollment of quit-claim by Richard and Adam de Upton, sons of William de Cravene, to Sir Richard Phytun, of their rights in Falingbrom, 1232. (F. 24.)

In the time of Sir Richard de Phytun. 1233-1236.

22. Enrollment of verdict in suit between Sir William Venables and Reginald de Bradwall, respecting tenure from Venables, in 1233, the first year of investiture of John Earl of Huntingdon with the sword of the earldom of Chester and Cheshire. (The Earl presided with the Justiciary.) Harl. MSS. 1967, 30, b. (Vernon's MSS.)

23. Warranty by Alan de Tatton, to Hugh de Meinilgarin, of his previous grant, of one moiety of Northsake, as his demesne. Same date as last, Tuesday, after Trinity, the Earl of Chester and Huntingdon presiding with the Justiciary. (F. 25.)

24. Record of Robert de Alwaldeley (Alvandeley) and Maud his wife, bringing the Earl's writ into court against Sir William de

Vernon, Alice his wife, and Fulco de Orreby, respecting his free tenement in Alwaldeley. In same year of Earl John. (F. 26.)

25. Warranty, by William de Boidele to Geoffrey de Dutton, of a charter of Hugh de Boidele, granting half of Warburton to Adam de Dutton, in pursuance of writ of warranty of charter in the Palatine Court. Wednesday, morrow of the Assumption, 1233. (F. 27.)

26. Final concord between Thomas son of Hugh the Clerk, of Chester, claimant by writ of entry, and Sir William Vernon, Alice his wife, and Fulco de Orreby her son, respecting ii mess. in city of Chester, and three in suburb. In the second year of Earl John. (F. 28.)

27. Enrollment of grant made in the Palatine Court by Robert de Merbury to his son Peter, and Leuca his wife, daughter of Wrono Fitz Osbert, to staunch a feud between the grantor and his kindred and the kindred of Wrono. (F. 29.)

28. Enrollment of grant by Henry de Audithlegh, with consent of Bertred his wife, to Helias son of Walter de Langesdon, of half his lands in Pikemere. (F. 1.)

Before Sir Walkelyn de Arderne, presiding in the place of the Earl. 1236.

29. Enrollment of grant from same to *Thomas*, son of *Walter* de Langeston, of half his lands in Pikemere, read in Court by Philip, Seneschal of Sir Henry de Audithlegh. Tuesday after the Feast of All Saints, in the fifth year of Earl John, 1236. (F. 2.)

In the time of Sir Richard Draycot. 1237-1238.

30. Agreement, in the Palatine Court, between Mabell de Mostun, widow of Ranulph de Kingslegh, claiming dower in Northlegh by writ of the Justiciary, and Richard de Kingslegh, deforciant, 1237-8. (F. 3, with *erroneous date*, 1233.)

This is after the appropriation of the earldom by Hen. III; and the entry closes with the words, "et aliis liberis et fidelibus *Domini Regis* tunc ibi presentibus." (F. 3.)

31. Enrollment of grant by William de Venables to his son Sir William Venables, of the entire vills of Winton and Lyndewood, 1238. (F. 4.)

32. Enrollment of grant from Walkelyn de Arderne to Richard de Sandbache. (F. 45.)

IN THE TIME OF JOHN L'ESTRANGE, 1244-1245.

33. Enrollment of grant from Simon de Ormesbie to Robert de Pulford, of his castle of Pulford, and of all his lands within and without that vill. (F. 42.)

BEFORE SIR N. DE WILIB', CONSTABLE OF CHESTER CASTLE, AND SIR WALKELYN DE ARDERNE. 29 H. III.

34. Obligation entered into, in the Palatine Court, by the heirs of Richard de Kingslegh, namely William de Seneville, Dame Margery de Cholmondelegh, Randle le Roter, and William Lancelyn, to set out full dower for Dame Jane, widow of Richard de Kingslegh, as of her late husband's lands. 29 Hen. III. (F. 47.)

IN THE TIME OF SIR JOHN LE GREY. APPOINTED 1245.

35. Quit-claim by Robert de Cotes, brother of Hugh, of a tenement in Cotes (Abbott's Cotton), to the Abbot and convent of St. Werburgh, and undertaking by the latter for contingent grant of lands in Aldford, or release of rent to him, etc. Morrow of St. Bartholomew, 32 Hen. III (1248). Red Book of St. Werb., Harl. MSS., 2148, p. 21.

*36. Demise by William Lancelyn and Jane (Agnes?), daughter of Richard de Kingslegh, his wife, to Robert the Chaplain, of Weverham. (F. 43.)

*37. Final concord between Roger de Montalt, Seneschal of Chester, and Thomas, Abbot of Chester, respecting ii bovates in Neston and advowson of church, with confirmation of the grants by all the said Roger's ancestors. (F. 57.)

*38. Enrollment of grant by Adam de Barwe, and Alice his wife, to Thomas, Abbot of Chester, of iii bovates of land in Great Cotes, in exchange for lands held by Thomas the Brewer, in Aeston, from the Abbot, subject to homage and rent. (Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS., 1965, p. xxix. Col. 1.)

*39. Quit-claim of iv bovates of land in Wodechirche, by Henry son of Adam de Lacthon (Landican?) and Margery his wife, daughter of Hamon de Wodechirche, to T. (Thomas) Abbot of St. Werburgh. Ibid., p. xxix, Col. 3.

IN THE TIME OF SIR THOMAS DE ORREBY. 1261-1262.

40. Note of an appearance in the Palatine Court of Alda, wife of William Trumwyn, daughter of Warin de Vernun, 46 Hen. III. (F. 48.)

41. Note of a charter by William de Hatherton, and of the witnesses thereto, namely Sir Thomas de Orreby, J. C., other Knights, and Richard de Orreby, Chamberlain, John de Wetenhale, Constable of Chester Castle, Robert de Bulkelegh, Sheriff of Cheshire, etc. 46 Hen. III. (F. 49.)

In the time of William la Zuche. 1262-1264.

42. Quit-claim by Richard de Kirkby to Abbot Thomas and the Convent of Chester, of all rights in the church of Kirkby. Tuesday after Ascension Day. 47 H. III, 1263. (Red Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS., 2148, p. 24.)

In the time of James de Audley. 1266-1267.

*43. Note of a perambulation of Frankby (as agreed upon in Court in presence of Robert de Huxlegh, Sheriff) having been made by P. (Peter) de Arderne and the Abbot of Chester, who had been impleaded by said Peter de Arderne, respecting Turbary therein pertaining to his manor of Frankby. 50 Henry III. Ibid., p. 100, b.

*44. "Robertus de Huxlegh, Vicecomes Cestresirie, etc., anno Regis Henrici, patris Domini Edwardi, l°" This extract was probably inserted by Flower to mark the peculiarity of distinguishing King Henry as father of the Lord of the Palatinate. (F. 44.)

*45. Enrollment of a charter by Maud, Lady of Arundel, dated at Braundon (her brother's castle in Warwickshire), 52 Hen. III, relative to John Fitz Alan, her son, having assigned the entire manor of Trohford for her dower. (F. 50.)

In the time of Thomas de Bolton. 1267-1270.

46. Enrollment of grant by Peter de Arderne, Lord of Aldford, to John his eldest son, and Margaret his wife, daughter of the Lord Griffin of Bromfeld, of the entire manor of Congleton.

A note is added, that the said Peter de Arderne had to wife Margaret, mother of the said John. (F. 54.)

47. Confirmation and quit-claim by William de Venables, son and heir of Sir Roger de Venables, of a moiety of the vill and the advowson of Estbury, with recognition in the Palatine Court, that the same were the rights of the church of St. Werburgh, by gift of Gilbert and William de Venables, his ancestors. Sealed by the Justiciary and by Venables before enrollment.

Legier Book of St. Werburgh. Harl. MSS. 1965, p. xvi, Col. 4; also F. 51.

48. Final concord between William, son and heir of Roger de Venables, and Simon, Abbot of St. Werburgh, wherein the former recognizes the right of the Abbot in a moiety of the vill and the entire advowson of Estbury. 53 Henry III. (F. 52.)

In the time of Reginald de Grey's first period of office. 1270-1274.

49. Enrollment of grant from Hamo de Pulford and Mabell his wife, to Richard their son, and his wife Cecilia, daughter of Robert de Huxlegh, in Eton and Burwardslegh in the shrievalty of Sir Richard de Wylburham 54, 55 Hen. III. (F. 38.)

50. Memorial of Perambulation, made in 56th year of King Henry, father of the Lord Edward, before Hugh de Hatton, then Sheriff, by Bertram de Meles, between the vill of Knoctyrum, the manor of the Abbot of Chester, and the vill of Bydeston, the manor of Dame Cecilia de Masey. (F. 38.)

51. Enrollment of Grant by Master Ranulph de Meyngarin of the vill of Wereford, to Laurence his son, to him and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, in the shrievalty of Hugh de Hatton (56 Henry III). (F. 40.)

52. Enrollment of Grant by Richard le Vernun, and Mabell his wife, of all their land in Bexton, to Robert, son of Richard le Grosvenor. (F. 41.)

53. Enrollment of Grant by Edmund Phitun, son and heir of Hugh Phitun, to Reginald de Grey, of all lands in Rushton and Great and Little Eyton, which the Lord Edward, eldest son of King Henry, gave to the Lord John de Grey, father of Lord Reginald. Mention of Richard de Phytun, former Lord of Rushton. (F. 55.)

In the time of Guncelyn de Badlesmere, 1274-1280.

54. Enrollment of Confirmation by William, son of Robert de Lancelyn, to the church of St. Werburgh, of the advowson of the church of Bebington, with recognition of grant of the same to the same, by his great-grandfather, Richard de Lancelyn, with his body, and confirmation of the same by his grandfather Robert (son of said Richard) and by Robert his father. (F. 30.)

55. Enrollment of Confirmation by Ranulph, son of William de Lancelyn. (F. 31.)

56. Enrollment of Grant by Hamo de Masey, son and heir of Hamo de Masey the fourth, to God and St. James and the con-

vent of Birkheved, in frankalmoigne, of half an acre of land in the territory of Donam, etc. (F. 32.)

This is an imperfect abstract of a Charter given at length in the Monasticon (New Ed. ii, 241), which conveyed the advowson of Bowdon also. Sir P. L. mentions the enrollment of it "in the Cheshire Domesday Book, now lost." Hist. Chesh. i, 399.

57. Enrollment of Confirmation by Bertram, Lord of Great Meles in Wirral to Fulco, his son, of viii bovates of land therein. (F. 33.)

58. Enrollment of Release by Alexander de Bamville, and Roesia his wife, of all their right, by reason of dower, after the death of Robert de Stokeport, formerly husband of the said Roesia, in the manors of Echeles, Stokeport, Bredburie, Romelegh, and Hatreslegh. (F. 34.)

59. Memorial of Homage done in the Palatine Court by Griffin de Warren, for himself and Isabel his wife, to, and in recognition of their tenure of Stretton and Chidlowe from, Alienor, widow of Robert l'Estrange son and heir of William de Blanchminster, and of subsequent homage done to Robert de Pulford from whom these tenements were held by his feoffment of Isabella. (F. 35.)

60. Enrollment of Grant by Robert de Pulford, Rector of Codinton, to Isabel his sister, of all his land of Cisseley, to be held by said Isabel, and heirs of the bodies of her and Griffin de Warren. (F. 36.)

61. Quit claim by Thomas, son of Ralph de Hellesby, to Hugh his brother, of all the lands, of all his right in all the lands and tenements which Adam de Hellesby gave to said Ralph de Hellesby, in the vills of Acton and Hellesby, 4 Edward I. (F. 37.)

62. Final Concord in the Palatine Court, Tuesday before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 1277, between Simon, Abbot of of Chester and the convent thereof, and Robert, Abbot of Stanlaw and that convent, respecting rights in Stanlaw Marsh.

From the Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey (published by the Chetham Society) p. 540, where it is *preceded* by No. 64, following, a document clearly of later date.

63. Decision at instance of Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, before Gunnelyn de Badlesmere, J. C., in the dispute between the said Abbots, respecting the division of the heath between Wyteby and Staney. Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 1965, 15 b, and Whalley Coucher Book, p. 542.

The statement in the Coucher Book is of greatest length, gives the preliminary legal forms, and the closing form previous to Enrollment, and the date, Morrow of Epiphany, 6 Edward I, 1278.

64. Agreement between the same respecting marsh land, between Alriches Holme and Holpul, in the marshes near the Gowy, 1279. Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 1965, p. 15 b, and Coucher Book, p. 536.

The Whalley Book omits the date, but is otherwise more full, and has the closing form as in the last article.

65. Enrollment of Agreement between Simon, Abbot of Chester, on the one part, and Robert de Hokenul, William son of Hugh, and Adam son of Richard de Hoxelegh, on the other part, containing the Abbot's quit-claim of Estovers, for his manor houses of Boghton and Salhton, reserving his manerial rights in Hoxelegh and Schotewyk, 1279. Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 1965, 39, Col. 3.

ENROLLMENTS OF DOUBTFUL DATE, BUT SEEMINGLY ABOUT THE CLOSE OF BADLESMERE'S PERIOD OF OFFICE.

66. Extract from the Foundation Charter of St. Werburgh's, beginning at "Hugo Comes Cestrie atque Ermentrudis Comitissa," etc. (F. 56.)

67. A note of the Earls of Chester, naming the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, possibly referring to the series mentioned in successive Confirmatory Charters. (F. 46.)

It is possible that these relate to some inspection of Abbey Charters, such as that which was made by Guncelyn de Badlesmere, in August, 8 Edward I, 1280. Hist. Chesh. i, p. 12.

68. Notes of various deeds relative to premises in Bridge Street, Chester, granted by Bertram, son of William de Ernwey, to Master Andrew de Tawell, by the latter, by Austin, husband of Margaret de Tawell (grantee from Andrew) to Geoffry de Tarvyn, and by him to John de Ernewey, possibly the "Sir John Arnewey", Mayor from 1268 to 1276, and connected with the Chester Mysteries. Austin's grant is stated to have been enrolled in the Domesday Roll. Legier Book of St. Werburgh's, Harl. MSS. 1965, p. 40, Col. 3.

69. Quit-claim by Sir Philip Burnell and Isabel his wife (daughter of William Patrick) to St. Werburgh's Church, of all rights in the manors of Salghton, Chevele, Huntinton, and Boghton. Ibid. p. 17, Col. 1.

70. Enrollment of Grant by Richard Lord of Cholmondeley, to Hugh, his son and heir, of lands in Cholmondeley and Weghthull. (F. 53.)

71. Enrollment of Grant from Sir Peter de Arderne, Knight, to

Simon, Abbot of Chester, of an Essart, called Ichincote, lying between Alvandelegh and Donam, in exchange for abbey land in Aldford. (This would be between 1265 and 1289.) Register Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 2074, 60 b.

In the time of Reginald de Grey's second tenure of Office of Justiciary, after his reappointment in 9 Edward I.

72. Final Concord between Simon, Abbot of Chester, and Ranulph, son of Peter de Thorneton, respecting reparations of the bridge and road at Fulford, in the highway from Chester toward Ynes. Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 1965.

This Agreement is added in a later hand, at the end of Harl. MSS. 1965, and occurs on a slip of parchment inserted in the other copy of this book, in Harl. MSS. 2062.

73. Suits of Novel Desseisin and a Final Concord, between Simon, Abbot of Chester, and Hugh de Hatton, respecting rights in Salghton and Hatton, an Assize being impracticable, on account of the multitude of Hugh's connexions and relatives, and the Abbot's friends. Provision respecting mutual use of the heath extending from the highway leading from the bounds between Castleton (the precincts of Aldford Castle?) and Hatton, up to Goldeburne Ford. 1289. Red Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 2148, fo. 4 b.

74. Quit-claim of Sir Richard de Stokeport to St. Werburgh, in perpetuity, of all his right and claim in the vill and advowson of Prestbury. Enrolled on feast of St. Matthias, Feb. 24, 17 Edward I, 1289. Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 1965, fo. 35 b.

BRIEF NOTICES OF JUSTICIARIES WHO PRESIDED IN THE COURT OF CHESTER DURING THE PERIOD TO WHICH THE PRECEDING CALENDAR RELATES.[1]

I.

JUSTICIARIES WHO PRESIDED BEFORE THE ASSUMPTION OF THE EARLDOM BY KING HENRY III.

Sir Ralph le Mesnilwarin, Kt., the first Justiciary named in the fragments of the Cheshire Domesday Roll, presided in the time of Richard I, and previously, according to Leycester. He is supposed to be heir male of Ranulfus, Lord of most part of fifteen Cheshire vills, and also of Wabrunne in Norfolk, at the time of the Domesday Survey. At that place the Justiciary founded a priory ; and having married Amicia, a daughter of Earl Hugh II (the subject of the celebrated genealogical controversy), was ancestor, by her, of Manwaring of Warmincham, and its numerous branches.

1209. Sir Philip de Orreby, Kt., Justiciary in this year, resigned at Easter 1229 (Annal. Cestr.). From him came Arderne of Alvanley, in female line. See Hist. Chesh., ii, 37 ; iii, 290 ; Miscell. Pal., p. 105.

1229. Sir William Vernon, Kt., considered to have been a younger brother of the Shipbrook family, and identical with Sir William Vernon, second husband of Alicia de Bamville, widow of his predecessor. See Hist. Chesh., iii, 133, 386 ; Miscell. Pal., pp. 104, 109, and references in Index. He continued to hold office in 1232.

1233. Sir Richard Phitun, Kt. (Annal. Cestr.), had ceased to hold office in 1236 (Chesh. Domesday, xxix). An account of the Fittons, of Bollin, and of Gawsworth, will be found in Hist. Chesh., vol. iii, 308, commencing with Richard Phitun, or Fitton, father of the Judge, and grantee of Falybrome in Wilmslow, from Earl Hugh II. There was an ancient Bedfordshire family, which bore this name as a *local* one, at an early period ; but their connexion with the Cheshire line does not appear. Maud, widow of Richard de Fitton (alias De Cumton, as Compton was then written), and Robert, son of Richard, occur in a suit respecting lands in "Fiton" in Bedfordshire, in 1199 (Rotuli Curiæ Regis, i, 359.)

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[1] An asterisk is prefixed to the names of those Justiciaries during whose several periods of office no enrollments have occurred.

1236. Sir Walkelyn de Arderne, Kt., presided "in place of the Earl," Tuesday after All Saints, 5 Com. Johan. 1236 (Chesh. Domesday, xxix). See Hist. Chesh. ii, p. 38 ; and Miscell. Pal., p. 77.

In 1237, John Earl of Chester, last of the Norman Earls Palatine, died on June 7, and the list of Justiciaries presiding under this Local Dynasty closes.

II.

JUSTICIARIES PRESIDING AFTER THE ASSUMPTION OF THE EARLDOM BY KING HENRY III.

1237. Sir Richard Draycot (of Draycot, Co. Staff.), Kt., was the first Justiciary after the assumption of the Earldom by Hen. III, the Earl of Lincoln being its Custos. (Annal. Cestr.) He occurs afterwards with Sir John Gobaud, and Sir Simon de Norwich, who were associated with him. (Chesh. Domesd. xxxii.)

*1241. Sir John de Lexinton, Kt. (Leycester). Not noticed in Annal. Cestr. He was ultimately a Baron of the realm. Dugd. Bar., i, 743.

1244. Sir John L'Estrange, Kt. (Leycester.) It is noticed in the Annales Cestrienses, that in 1245, "Johannes Extraneus" the Justiciary, was removed from office, and that it was committed to John de Grey. For the numerous offices held by this ancestor of the Lords Strange, see Dugdale's Baronage, i, 663.

N. de Wilib, Constable of Chester Castle, and Sir Walkelyn de Arderne, occur in the Chesh. Domesday Roll, in 29 H. III, as presiding, possibly as Commissioners during vacancy. (No. xxxiv)

1245. John de Grey (Annal. Cestr.). In 33 H. III, he had custody of the King's lands in Cheshire and North Wales ("Ros, Rewennyoc, Differen Cloed, and Englefeld") for one year, for D marks ; and custody of castles (Rot. Pat. in Turr. L. m. 8) ; and in 34 H. III (Rot. Pat. m. 7), had a similar grant, from Candlemas to the Quintaine of Easter, paying proportionately. For more respecting this Baron, see the article on Grey de Wilton, Dugd. i, 713.

Leycester mentions Sir Roger de Montalt, 31 Hen. III. He was possibly *locum tenens*, as Henry Torboc is termed in 32 Hen. III, and Richard Vernon in the year following. About this time he was a Justice Itinerant.

*1251. Alan la Zuche was appointed (Annal. Cestr.). Dugdale i, 688, notices him at length as Baron la Zouche of Ashby ; and in i, 713, states that he outbid his predecessor, and in p. 668 notices his patents of 34 and 37 H. III. The former mentions demise of Cheshire and Welsh Crown lands, for two years and a quarter, for payment of M marks per annum, and subject to custody of castles in time of peace, repair of houses, payment of alms and Chaplains' salaries, and saving to the King advowsons, reliefs, wards, marriages, fisheries, parks, vert and venison in forests,

with limitation of pasture there, toll in free boroughs, and escheats. He had also letters patent, commanding obedience to him as Justiciary; and other letters patent were issued with respect to his predecessor, directing delivery of castles, etc., in repair as received. Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. III.

This Justiciary resigned in 1255 (Annales Cestrienses).

*Sir Gilbert Talbot succeeded Alan la Zuche immediately, at Michaelmas in 1255, and was removed about Ascension Day, 1257 (Annales Cest.). He was most probably the Justice Itinerant of that name, made governor of various castles near Monmouth in that year, and husband of Gwenllian, daughter of Rhese, Prince of South Wales, for whom, see Dugd. Bar. i, 326.

*Roger de Montalt, Baron of Hawarden, and Seneschal of Chester, succeeded at Whitsuntide, and resigned in 1259 (Ann. Cestr.). A memoir of him will be found in Miscell. Pal., p. 96. Walkelyn de Arderne, inserted as his predecessor in Leycester's list, seems to be inserted in error, or to have held office for some brief period only.

* Sir Fulco de Orreby (of Stapleford) succeeded Roger de Montalt about All Saints' Day 1259, and vacated by death on the Eve of St. Bartholomew, 1261. Ann. Cestr. He was second son of Sir Philip de Orreby, and is noticed at length in Dugd. ii, 57, Hist. Chesh., and Miscell. Pal. p. 104. Fulco de Orreby, most probably identical with this person, appears on behalf of the Crown in the Sandbach case in 1253.

Sir Thomas de Orreby was appointed by Pat. 45 Hen. III, succeeding to Fulco immediately in 1261, and resigned after Christmas in 1262, as by Annal. Cestr., which MS. names him as kinsman of his predecessor. See Hist. Chesh. iii, p. 290.

Sir William la Zuche, who succeeded, came to Chester on February 11, 1261-2 (Ann. Cestr.). His preparations for defence against the Barons and Welsh, which interfered with the Abbey property, are given in Hist. Chesh. (i, p. 194) from the same authority, which mentions his farewell to Chester, at Christmas 1264, and imprisonment in London for excesses, after the occupation of Cheshire by Simon de Montfort.

* Sir Lucas de Taney was constituted Justiciary of Chester by Henry de Montfort on his return through Chester from a meeting with Llewelyn ap Gryffydd, and Gryffydd ap Madoc, at Hawarden Castle, in January 1264-5. The Annals (Hist. Chesh. i, p. 194) give his defence of Chester Castle against the adherents of Prince Edward, and his submission, at mercy, in 1265, to the Prince himself, from whom, when imprisoned, Erdswick states him to have had warrant for holding office. Harl. MSS. 280, p. 54.

It is probable that he was of the family of Stapleford-Taney in Essex. One of his name occurs in Hunter's Rotuli Selecti in the reign of Henry III, and also in the Patent Rolls of Edward I, as Seneschal of Gascony, and Justiciary of Forests south of Trent. See also Dugd. Bar. i, 509.

James de Audley was Justiciary in 1266, and resigned in 1267

(Ann. Cestr.). For an ample notice of this powerful Baron, see Dugd. Bar. i, 747.

Sir Thomas de Boulton succeeded Audley in 1267, and resigned in 1270 (Ann. Cest.). One of the same name was a Commissioner of enquiry into rights of Royal Manors, and conduct of Sheriffs in Yorkshire, October 11, 2 Edward I, 1274 (Rymer, i, pt. 2, p. 517), but he is not positively identified with this Judge.

Sir Reginald de Grey (son of John de Grey, an earlier Justiciary and progenitor of the Barons of Wilton), succeeded in 1270, and continuing after the accession of Edward I, resigned in 1274. Ann. Cest. See Dugd. Bar. i, 713.

Sir Guncelyn de Badlesmere succeeded in 1274, and with him the series in the Annales Cestrienses closes. Dugdale (ii, 57) names him as a "great rebel to Henry III", and as afterwards obedient, and as continuing in office to 9 Edward I.

Sir Reginald de Grey was again restored to office by Patent of 9 Edward I (Memb. 2), and continued Justiciary for many years, having Ralph Hegham associated with him in 13 Edward I, and Richard de Mascy, as deputy, in 20 and 25 Edward I. (Leycester.)

No portions of the Domesday Roll of later date than the Justiciaryship of Grey have occurred; but it is desirable to add the Appointment of his Deputy and Successor, as it is particular in description of the office. This was Richard de Mascy, considered to be the patriarch of the Podington line. He was sheriff in 6 Edward I, and his Patent, dated June 7, 28 Edward I, is addressed to the inhabitants of Cheshire, Flintshire, and Englefeld Cantred.

This Patent states grant of the office of Justiciary of Chester, and of the Castles of Chester, Rothelan, and Flynt, and the County of Flynt, with farms, rents, appurtenances, purprestures, and forest rights, *excepting the lead mine in Englefeld*, and saving wards, reliefs, marriages, dowers, Church advowsons, vert and venison of forests and parks, and with prohibition of fallage or sale of oak on the hither side of Dee, for five years from Michaelmas ensuing, reserving rent of M marks.

Then follow other obligations on the Justiciary, to guard the Castles during peace, at his own expense, pay accustomed alms, fees to Chester Castle, and usual payments to Chester Abbey, Chester Nuns, Hildburgheye Hermitage, Vale Royal Abbey, St. John's Hospital at Chester, and the Friars Preachers.

Also to pay a sum of xlv pounds, charged on Chester Mills and on the Fishery, granted by the king to Robert de Crevequer, in consideration of a surrender of one moiety of the Manor of Soham, and also viiis. v*d*. part of a salary granted to Robert the Engineer.

Charge to the parties addressed is added, requiring due obedience to Richard Masey as Justiciary of Chester, and as Custos of the Castles, before mentioned, in all things regarding such office and such custody.

NAMES OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE PRECEDING CALENDAR.

Acton, 61.
Aeston, 38.
Aldford, 7, 8, 35, 46, 71, 73.
Alriches Holm, 64.
Alvandeley, 15, 24, 71.
Bebington, 54, 55.
Berthreton, 1.
Bexton, 52.
Birkeved, 56.
Boghton, 65, 69.
Bolinton, 6.
Bowdon, 56.
Budworth, Little, 12.
Burwardslegh, 49.
Bradwall, 22.
Bredburie, 58.
Bridge Street, 68.
Bromfeld, 46.
Bydeston, 50.
Cassinlond, 11.
Castleton, 73.
Chester, 26, 68.
Chester Abbey, see Abbot, etc. in List of Names.
Cheveley, 69.
Chidlowe, 59.
Cholmundelegh, 13, 70.
Cisseley, 60.
Codinton, 60.
Congleton, 46.
Cotes (Abbot's Cotton), 35.
Cotes, Great, 38.
Donam, 56, 71.
Echeles, 58.
Elford, 11.
Estbury, 47, 48.
Eton, 49.
Eyton, Great and Little, 53.
Falingbrom, 21.
Fulford, 72.
Frankby, 15, 43.
Frodesham, 20.
Furdac, 17.
Goldeburne, 73.
Hatreslegh, 58.
Hatton, 73.
Hellesby, 20, 61.
Herdiswic, 17.
Holpul, 64.
Hoxelegh, 65.
Hulgreve, 17.
Huntindon, 69.
Ichincote, 71.
Kingslegh, 1, 30, 34, 36.
Kirkby, 42.
Knoctyrum, 50.
Landican, 39.
Lyme of Cheshire, 4.
Lyndewode, 31.
Malpas, 9.
Meles, 14, 56.
Modburli, 8.
Northlegh, 30.
Northsake, 23.
Pikemere, 28, 29.
Pulford, 33.
Pulle, 5.
Prestbury, 74.
Presland, 18.
Romelegh, 58.
Rushton, 53.
Salghton, 65, 69, 73.
Santbach, 7, 45.
Schotewyk, 65.
Staney, 63.
Stanlaw Abbey, 62, 63, 64.
Stanlaw Marsh, 62, 63, 64.
Stapleford, 3.
Stokeport, 58.
Stretton, 59.
Tiverton, 16, 17.
Trohford, 45.
Upton, 2, 15.
Warburton, 25.
Weghthull, 70.
Wereford, 51.
Winton, 31.
Wodechirche, 39.
Wylaveston, 15.
Wyteby, 63.
Ynes, 72.

NAMES OF PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE PRECEDING CALENDAR.

Abbot, see Chester, Stanlaw.
Aldford, Lord of, 7, 8, 30, 43, 46.
Alditelegh, Henry, 4.
Alvandeley, Robert, Maud, 24.
Arderne, Walkelyn, 30, 45.
——— Peter, 43.
——— Peter, Margaret, John, Margaret, 46.
——— Sir Peter, 71.
Audithlegh, Sir Henry, Bertred, 28, 29.
Bamville, Alice, 15, 24, 26.
——— Alexander, Roesia, 58.
Barwe, Adam, Alice, 38.
Blanchminster, William, 59.
Boidele, William, Hugh, 25.
Bostoc, William, 10.
Bradwall, Reginald, 22.
Brehtmet, John, Austin, 8.
Brewer, Thomas the, 38.
Bulkelegh, Robert, 41.
Bulkiley, William, Felicia, Leuca, Letitia, Emma, 18.
Burnel, Sir Philip, Isabel, 69.
Chester, Abbot of, 2, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 47, 48, 50, 54, 55, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74.
Cholmundelegh, Hugh, 13.
——— Margery, 34.
——— Richard, Hugh, 70.
Clerc, Le, Richard, 2.
——— Gilbert, 9.
——— Hugh, Thomas, 26,
Cotes, Robert, Hugh, 35.
Cravene, William, 21.
Dutton, Geoffry, Adam, 25.
Earldom of Chester:
Hugh I, 66, 67.
Ermentrudis, Countess, 66.
Ranulph I, 67.
Ranulph II, 7, 67.
Hugh II, 67.
Ranulph III, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13.
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Henry III (King), 30, 44, 50, 53.
Edward, Prince, 44, 50, 53.
Ernwey, Bertram, William, John, 68.
Fitz-Alan (of Arundel), Maud, John, 45.
Fitz-Osbert, Wrono, 27.
Fitz-Richard, Rich. 2.
Frodesham, Richard, Emma, 20.
Grey, Reginald, John, 53.
Griffin (Gruffydd ap Madoc) Lord of Bromfeld, 46.
Grosvenor, Robert, 12.
——— Richard, Robert, 52.
Hare, Le, William (De Pulle), 5.
Hatherton, William, 41.
Hatton, Hugh, 50, 51, 73.
Hellesby, Adam, Josceram, 20.
——— Thomas, Ralph, Hugh, Adam, 61.
Hokenul, Robert, 65.
Hulgreve, Matthew, Alice, 16, 17.
Huxlegh or Hoxlegh, William, 19.
——— Robert, 43, 44.
——— Robert, Cecilia, 49.
——— William, Hugh, Adam, Richard, 65.
Kingslegh, Leuca, Ranulph, Richard, 1.
——— Ranulph, Richard, 30.
——— Richard, Jane, 34.
——— Richard, Jane, Agnes, 36.
Kirkby, Richard, 42.
Lacthon, Henry, Adam, Margery, 39.
Lancelyn, William, 34.
——— William, Jane, Agnes, 36.
——— William, Richard, Robert, 54.
——— Ranulph, William, 55.
Langesdon, Helias, Walter, 28.
L'Estrange, Robert, Alienor, 59.
Malbanc, William and Alienor, 4.
Malpas, David, 9.
Masci or Massey, Hamo, 6.
—— Cecilia, 50.
—— Hamo, Hamo, 56.
Mesnilgarin, Hugh, 23.
Meles, Walter, William, 14.
—— Bertram, 50.
—— Bertram, Fulco, 57.

Merbury, Robert, Peter, Leuca, 27.
Meyngaryn, Ranulph, Laurence, Margaret, 51.
Modburli, Patric, 8.
Montalt, Sir Roger, 11, 37.
Moston, Mabell, 30.
Ormesbie, Simon, 33.
Orreby, Agnes, 11.
——— Fulco, 15, 24, 26.
——— Leuca, 11.
——— Philip (Sir), 3, 11.
——— Philip (Jun.), 11.
——— Thomas (Sir), Richard, 41.
——— See also Bamville, Alice.
Patric, Robert, 9.
——— William, 69,
Phitun, Edmund, Hugh, Richard, 53.
Phytun, Sir Richard, 21.
Pulford, Robert, 33.
——— Hamo, Mabell, Richard, Cecilia, 49.
——— Robert, Isabel, 59, 60.
Pulle, Gilian, Basilia, and Alice, 5. See also Hare.
Roter (Thornton), Randle, 34.
Sandbach, Richard, 30.
Seneville, William, 34.
Stanlaw, Abbot and Conv. of, 62, 63, 64.
Stapleford, William, 3.
Stokeport, Robert, Roesia, 58.
——— Sir Richard, 74.
Tarvyn, Geoffry, 68.
Tatton, Alan, 6, 23.
Tawell, Andrew, Austin, Margaret, 68.
——— Thomas, Walter, 29.
Thornton (see Roter), Ranulph, Peter, 72.
Trumwyn, William, Alda, 40.
Uptune, Richard, Adam, 21.
Venables, Sir William, 22.
——— William, Sir William, 31.
——— William, Roger, Gilbert, William, 47.
——— William, Roger, 48.
Verdon, Henry, Alice, 16, 17.
Verdun, Maud (of Arundel), 45.
Vernon, Sir William, Alice, 24, 26.
——— Warin, 10.
——— Warin, Alda, 40.
Vernun, Richard, Mabell, 52.
Warren, Griffin, Isabel, 59, 50.
Wetenhale, John, 41.
Weverham, Robert, Chaplain of, 36.
Wodechirche, Hamon, Margery, 39.
Wylburham, Richard, 49.

JUSTICIARIES OF CHESTER, INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING NOTICES.

Arderne, Walkelyn, 22, 22.
Audley, James, 23.
Badlesmere, Guncelyn, 23.
Boulton, Thomas, 24.
Draycot, Richard, 22.
Gobaud, John, 22.
Grey, John, 22.
—— Reginald, 23.
L'Estrange, John, 22.
Lexinton, John, 22.
Mascy, Richard, 24.
Mesnilwarin, Ralph, 21.
Montalt, Roger, 23.
Norwich, Simon, 22.
Orreby, Philip, 21.
——— Fulco, 23.
——— Thomas, 23.
Phitun, Richard, 21.
Taney, Lucas, 23.
Talbot, Gilbert, 23.
Vernon, William, 21.
Wilib', N., 22.
Zuche, Alan, 22.
——— William, 23.

FINIS.

LONDON:
T. RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

ADDITIONS AND INDEX

TO

PARENTALIA

AND

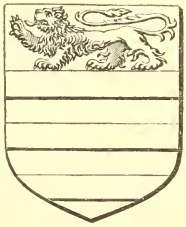
GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS,

COMPILED BY

GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S.,

OF

TYLDESLEY AND SEDBURY PARK.



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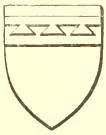
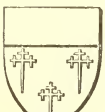
NOT PUBLISHED.

ADDITIONS TO PARENTALIA AND PRECEDING MEMOIRS.

Arden or Arderne of *Cheshire*, alleged descent of, from Arden of *Warwickshire* (p. 76). Since the preceding memoir was printed, the author has seen the Rev. John Watson's transcripts from Arderne MSS. on this subject, which merely allege that there were many collaterals of the Warwickshire line; that an Earl of Chester, connected with Warwickshire by possessions, might patronize some of these, and that the *crosscrosslets fitchée* of the *Cheshire Ardernes* might be derived from the *crosscrosslets* of the *Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick*. This compiler was evidently ignorant of the *certain* deduction of the *name, arms*, and *male descent* of the Cheshire line from those of the Northamptonshire family; or of Vincent's deduction of the last-named Ardens in *female* line from an earlier family of the same name.





Arden, James, D.D. (p. 95). Much information respecting the local proceedings of Dean Arderne, in acquiescence with the objects of James II, will be found in Bishop Cartwright's Diary, excellently edited, in 1843, for the Camden Society, by the Rev. J. Hunter.

Arderne Pedigree regarding Founder's Kin, &c. (p. 100). The progress of the Commissioners under 17 and 18 Vict., cap. 81, will probably reduce all that relates to these, and similar claims, to the condition of relics of by-gone days.

Crompton of Skerne Manor (p. 29). Read *Henry* for Herbert. The Lady Crompton, here mentioned, was Frances, daughter of Sir John Croftes, of Little Saxham, in Suffolk, Knt., by Mary his wife, daughter of Tho. Shirley, of Whiston, in Sussex, and *sister* of Sir Henry Croftes, the father of William Lord Croftes. Dugdale's Yorkshire Visitation erroneously describes this Lady as *daughter* of Sir Henry Croftes.

Crompton Arms and Variations used by several Lines.

It is observable that the Arms *granted* in 1562, and 1595, to the Staffordshire Cromptons, and in later days adopted *as the basis of other Arms* by those of Woodend (see p. 4 following), consisting of a chief charged with three pheons, appear on the monuments of Francis Lady Crompton at Saxham, and of her daughter-in-law, Catherine (Holland), wife of Sir

Robert Crompton, at Quiddenham in Norfolk. (See Rokewode's Hundred of Thingoe, and Bloomfield's Norfolk).

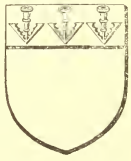
The error is indisputable but was corrected in the next generation, and Catherine Crompton, daughter and sole heir of this Sir Robert, has the genuine Lancashire Arms on her memorial at West Woodhay.

It has been mentioned (see p. 25), that the ARMS of the CROMPTONS, of CROMPTON, consisting of the wavy fesse and lions, are sanctioned by ancient usage, and by Dugdale's allowance in the Lancashire Visitation, 1664. The singularity of the error above-mentioned turns on the fact of these *genuine* Arms having been admitted to belong to the undoubted ancestors of the branch, which thus temporarily and erroneously assumed the granted Staffordshire Arms. The genuine ones were allowed by Dethick, as Garter, in or about 1588, to Thomas Crompton, Auditor of the Exchequer; and occur in 1631 in a funeral certificate relating to the family of his daughter, Sarah Theobald. Sir Thomas Crompton, his son, placed the same on the memorial of his wife, Meriel (Cary) Lady Crompton, at Aldenham, Herts; and their daughter and heir, Catherine Lady Lyttelton, had them on her monument in Worcester Cathedral. In Dugdale's Yorkshire Visitation of 1666, this Lancashire Coat is also given to this identical Sir John and Sir Robert Crompton, who were severally husbands of the Ladies on whose memorials the Arms of the Staffordshire Cromptons were placed in error as before-mentioned.

The statements in pp. 26, 27, will shew that the Lancashire Cromptons were not entitled to use the Arms granted to the Staffordshire ones, even as an additional Coat or quartering, but this may be more fully explained by a few notices of the latter.

William Crompton, of London, citizen and mercer, father of William Crompton, of *Stone Abbey*, as that dissolved *Priory* is called in the Crompton deeds, was also purchaser of most of the prebends of the dissolved *Collegiate Deanery of Stafford*, under a license of alienation in 1563, and they are named as his in his Inq. p. m., taken, in 1567, at Stone, where he died. Most of these prebends had been transferred to another William Crompton, father of Sir Thomas Crompton, the judge, and ancestor of the Cromptons of Stafford and Creswall, before the date of *this last-named* William's Will, in 1582.

Now, it is probable that these Cromptons, migrating to Staffordshire from London, participating in purchases of Abbey lands there, and taking grants of Arms, differing from each other only in the colour of the Field, were near kinsmen, and Vincent (MS. 139, 169) assigns the Lancashire "Lion Coat" to the Stafford branch, as well as the granted one, which shews, at least, that he referred *their origin* to Lancashire.



But leaving this remoter origin to conjecture, it is certain that the

granted "Pheon Coat" of the Staffordshire Cromptons had its commencement with the grants to them in 1562 and 1598,* *and, as it is impossible that either the Lancashire Cromptons or their acknowledged scions could descend from these grantees,* it follows that the introduction of these Arms on the monuments of the several wives of Sir John and Sir Robert Crompton was in error, and likely to lead to further confusion if unexplained.

Another peculiarity is also to be noted with respect to the Arms used by Sir Samuel Crompton, of Woodend, Bart., and the other descendants from John Crompton, Rector of Brailsford, whose collaterals of the Breighmet branch (see pp. 26, 27) originally used the Arms of the parent line, and continued to use them in 1741. The Rector's descendants, nevertheless, (the Cromptons of Derby) had a grant in 1751 of arms partly composed of the Pheon Coat (granted by the Elizabethan heralds to the *Staffordshire* Cromptons, from whom those of Derby do *not* descend), and partly of the Coat of Rodes, with whom the Derby line had intermarried. See Lysons's Derbyshire, lxxxii; Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete in Rookes Pedigree; Burke's Commoners, vol. 3, and Baronetage.

Richard Crompton, of Bedford Grange, in Leigh Parish, Lancashire, "*Apprentice del Ley, del Milieu Temple,*" as styled in his "Authoritie des Courts," 1594, has not been traced from any of the other Lancashire branches. He was father of William Crompton, Minister of Barnstaple (see A. Wood and Calamy), and by dates of, and known issue from their several children, must be distinguished from Richard Crompton of Checkley, purchaser of Clapham Manor, 22 Eliz., who is also styled "*Apprentice to the Law in the Middle Temple*" in 1601, in the marriage settlement of his cousin, William Crompton of Stone Abbey.

Lathom of Lathom (pp. 68-72). Most of the records here cited have been given at length in the Transactions of the Archæological Association, 1850, p. 415, from communications by Mr. W. Langton, made after the printing of this work.

Latham of Bradwall (p. 60). John Latham of Bradwall, D.C.L., died there, January 30, 1853, and was interred in the parish church of Sandbach, where a Memorial Window has been subsequently placed. A sketch of his life will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1853, vol. 1, p. 442; and another is prefixed to a private edition of his Latin and English Poems, printed in 1853.

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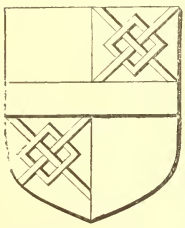
* In 1562 Flower granted to William Crompton, of Stone, these Arms, *arg.* on a Chief *vert*, three Pheons, *or*. In 1595 Lee granted the same, with a Field *or*, to Sir T. Crompton, of the Stafford line.

George William Latham, Esq., M.A., his eldest son, succeeded to his father's estates, and is an acting Magistrate for Cheshire. In consequence of his exertions, the Reformatory School for that County, now established on the Bradwall estate, was founded in 1855.

Norris, Colonel, Royalist Governor of Warrington (Norres Memoir, p. 51). Some requisitions, signed by E. Norris, and printed by the Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, iv, p. 26, are considered to prove the identity of this officer with Col. Edw. Norris of Speke.

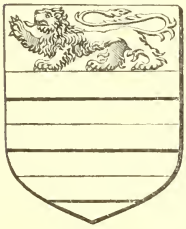
Norres and Dutton Frets (Norres Memoir, p. 43). In noticing the affinities of the Arms of De Lascy, Dutton, and Norres, allusion was made to the *frets* in the two latter coats as being probably earlier than the battle of Poictiers, at which time, Dr. Gower states, on rather loose authority, that Dutton, and the other esquires of Lord Audley, adopted usage of a fret at his request. No authority for this armorial usage by Dutton has occurred earlier than the time of Sir Thomas Dutton, who lived *after*, as well as *before*, this battle, and this, therefore, proves nothing; but as the Norres Coat (which has the *addition* of the fesse) is supposed to be derived from the Coat of Dutton, and, therefore, *later* than it, the early use of the *fret* by Norres has some interest, and it is shown, by Mr. Watson's transcripts from the Arden MSS., to have appeared on the seal of Alan le Noreis, Lord of Daresbury, 19 Edw. I, which points to the probability of Dutton, also, having used a similar bearing *before* the time assigned by the legend to the first adoption of it.



Norres of Bolton (p. 49). The will of Alex. Norres, dated March 24, 1602-3, and proved in 1604 at Chester (where it has been found in recent re-arrangement of the wills), mentions his brother, James Norres, and, besides the four sons already mentioned, another son, George Norres, of Bolton and of Leigh, deceased. The last occurs in Dugdale's Visitation of 1664 (C. 37, Coll. Arm.) as father of Margaret, wife of Roger Culcheth, of Aburgham Hall, three of whose sons fell in the civil war, and their deaths must be added to the contributions to the national carnage pile made by this family, and mentioned in the Norres Tract, pp. 50-52.

The Norres Mansion, "Hall ith Wood" (p. 52). From later examinations, it is probable that only *a part* of this fabric was erected by Alexander Norres. A tablet has been found on a western chimney, with the letters L. B. B., and the date 1591, referring, as it would seem, to Laurence Brownelowe, proprietor in 36 Eliz., as by pleadings in Ducatus Lancastriæ, vol. 3, p. 322.

Ormerod Evidences (p. 3). It may be added that a complete series of evidences and references to original authorities, illustrating both the Ormerod and Tyldesley lines of Ormerod, is preserved among the muniments at Sedbury Park. Printed pedigrees of the elder line will be found in both editions of Whitaker's Whalley, and in Burke's Commoners, vol. ii; and those of the Tyldesley line, in Hist. Chesh., vol. 2, Burke's Commoners and Landed Gentry, and the second edition of Whitaker's Whalley.



Ormerod Arms and Crest. These were of that class of ancient Arms to which no Crest was attached. (See p. 25). The parent line assumed, for crest, a *fleur-de-lis*, possibly with reference to their descent from Haydock, who bore for arms a plain cross with a *fleur-de-lis* in the first quarter. The writer's line (under the sanction of the College of Arms) has adopted the Crest of their own *maternal* ancestor *(Wareing)*, as in the printed pedigree.

Issue of Peter Ormerod of Ormerod (p. 8). From an omission in the calendar of the Prerogative Office, in 1655-6, the will of this Peter Ormerod, dated Sep. 28, 1650, and proved in London, Jan. 9, 1655-6, had escaped notice when these memoirs were printed, but reference to it was given by the original probate extant among the Ormerod papers, and a communication of it kindly made by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., a descendant from Ormerod of Foxstones.

It supplies the additional matter which has been incorporated with p. 9, and names all the children of Peter Ormerod by his first wife, mentioned in p. 8, except the elder George Ormerod, and John Ormerod, who died before their father, the said Peter Ormerod of Ormerod.

It mentions the eldest son (Laurence Ormerod, of Monton) as deceased, and also mentions Peter Ormerod's *second wife* (Margaret) previously unknown, and the two sons of Peter Ormerod by this second marriage, namely, William Ormerod, of Carre-Hey Bridge, near Colne, from whom male descendants existed in 1718, and Oliver Ormerod, co-executor to his father with his half-brother, George Ormerod, of Monton. This Oliver is considered, from unusually strong coincidences, to have been identical with Oliver Ormerod, the Founder of the family of Ormerod of Foxstones.

Coheirs of Ormerod (p. 8). The eldest is proprietress of Ormerod, as stated; the younger of the two daughters of Colonel Hargreaves is Charlotte Anne, wife of the Hon. Major-General Sir James York Scarlett, G.C.B., one of the most distinguished Heroes of the Crimea.

Ormerod of Tyldesley and Sedbury Park (Pedigree).

Sir Joseph Bailey was created a Baronet, June 28, 1852.

Edward Stanley Ormerod, third son of Archdeacon Ormerod, was born at Redenhall Rectory, Jan. 28, 1852, and baptised May 16.

Edward Latham Ormerod, M.D., of Brighton, in Sussex, married, on April 12, 1853, at Hove, in that county, Mary Olivia, eldest daughter of Edward Robert Porter, of Brighton, Esq. She died June 21 following, and was buried at Hove, June 28.

The said Edward L. Ormerod married to his second wife, on March 29, 1856, at the Parish Church of Send, in Surrey, Maria, second daughter of Frederic Millett, Esq., of Woodhill, near Guildford, some time Member of the Supreme Council of India.

Tottington Forest and Chase of Holcome (p. 39). The forestal limits, within which the Nuthalls may have executed the office to which tradition and their arms relate, were referred only to Holcombe Hamlet, out of deference to Dr. Whitaker, who states, in his Whalley (third edit., p. 228), very incorrectly, that "*Tottington belonged not to the Forests*," and that the Montbegons were its *mesne lords* under the Lacies. Both these statements are incorrect, as the writer has found, in a late investigation of Montbegon's connexion with Hornby and Tottington. A reference to the Testa de Nevill for the viii Knights' Fees of Montbegon, *which included Tottington*, will prove his tenure *in capite*, and a reference to the printed Placita de Quo Warranto, p. 387, will show a *Forest of* "*Totynton*," in which, conjointly with Rossendale, the Forest Laws were enforced as late as 1292. To either of these districts, namely, to Montbegon's Tottington, or Monkbretton's Holcome, local forestal services might relate; but if in Tottington, they must not be confounded with those of the hereditary bailiffs, the Lords of Brandlesome.

Tyldesley of Tyldesley (p. 15). The ruinous connexion of this restless House with plots and civil discords, from the accession of Charles I to 1745, may be traced in the Lords' Journals with reference to an alleged Lancashire Popish Plot of 1641; the Lancashire Civil War Tracts, edited by the writer for the Chetham Society; the Jacobite Trials in 1694, printed by the same; and the Trials published in the Historical Register of 1716.

GENERAL INDEX

TO

PARENTALIA, AND THE GENEALOGICAL ESSAYS.

*** THE NORRES MEMOIR, AND THE MEMOIR ON THE DOMESDAY ROLL, HAVE SEPARATE CALENDARS APPENDED.

The letters N, S, D, and A, affixed to numerals, refer, severally, to the Norres, Stokeport and Domesday Memoirs, and to the Additions which are appended to the PARENTALIA, to which latter alone the other numerals refer.

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CORRECTIONS.

PARENTALIA.

Page 26, line 5, for "Priory," read "Collegiate Deanery."
„ 49, seven lines from foot, for "Norris," read "Morris."
„ 56, line 4, for "Edw. III," read "II."
„ 65, Note, after "Ashton," *read*, "Father of Sir Robert."
„ 87, line 12, and 88, line 2, for "Robert," *read* "Richard."
„ 108, line 4, prefix "vi" to line.
„ 109, line 14, and 110, line 2, for "vi," *read* "vii."
Arderne Ped., *insert*="Between Nicolas de Eton & Margt. de Arderne.
„ For "Jane, wife of Thurstan Hyde," *read* "Holland."

GENEALOGICAL ESSAYS.

Page 32, line 7, for "Cholmondeley," *read* "Chorley."
„ 53, line 10, for "Sefton," *read* "Chester."

DOMESDAY MEMOIR.

Page 4, Note, for "Norfolk," *read* "Suffolk."
„ 11, line 12, for "receiving," *read* "reserving."

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HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN WORKS AND MEMOIRS BY THE AUTHOR OF THIS VOLUME.

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE AND CITY OF CHESTER, Dedicated, by Permission, to H.R.H. THE PRINCE REGENT, EARL OF CHESTER. Three Volumes. Folio. London: 1819.

OBSERVATIONS on certain SWORDS OF STATE belonging to the EARLDOM OF CHESTER, in a Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., Sec. S.A. (Private reimpression from the "Vetusta Monumenta," vol. v.) Folio. London: 1828.

THE STANLEY LEGEND, a Genealogical Memoir, illustrative of the early connexion of Boteler, Fitz-Ailward, Lathom, and Stanley. (Private reimpression from "Collectanea," vol. vii.) 8vo. London: 1839.

STRIGULENSIA. A Memoir on Ancient Remains existing in the District adjacent to the confluence of the Wye and the Severn. (Private reimpression from "Archæologia," vol. xxix.) 4to. London: 1841.

A MEMOIR on the CONNEXION OF ARDERNE, OR ARDEN, OF CHESHIRE, with the ARDENS OF WARWICKSHIRE. (Private reimpression from the "Topographer.") 8vo. London: 1843.

TRACTS, relating to Military Proceedings in LANCASHIRE during the GREAT CIVIL WAR, commencing with the removal of the EARL OF DERBY from his Lieutenancy, and terminating with his Execution at Bolton. Printed by the Chetham Society. 4to. London: 1844.

A MEMOIR ON THE LANCASHIRE HOUSE OF LE NOREIS, OR NORRES, AND ITS SPEKE BRANCH IN PARTICULAR, WITH NOTICES OF ITS CONNEXION WITH MILITARY TRANSACTIONS AT FLODDEN, EDINBURGH, AND MUSSELBURGH. Read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1850. Liverpool: 8vo, 1850. (Private reimpression from the Proceedings of the Society, vol. ii.)

REMARKS on a DEMISE made by the PRIORESS AND CONVENT OF ST. MARY'S PRIORY, IN CHESTER, TO RICHARD SNEYD, RECORDER THERE IN 1533. Read before the Architectural and Archæological Society of Chester, and printed in the Journal of the Society, Part ii, 1852. Chester, 8vo.

MISCELLANEA PALATINA, consisting of GENEALOGICAL ESSAYS illustrative of CHESHIRE and LANCASHIRE FAMILIES, and a MEMOIR on the CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL. (A very limited impression of the later portions of this volume.) 8vo. London: 1851.

CALENDARS OF NAMES OF FAMILIES which entered their several Pedigrees in the successive HERALDIC VISITATIONS of the COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER, with EPISTOLARY RELICS of LANCASHIRE and CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIES. Printed by the Chetham Society. 4to. 1851.

A MEMOIR ON BRITISH AND ROMAN REMAINS, illustrative of the ANCIENT PASSAGES OF THE BRISTOL CHANNEL, former Communications with VENTA SILURUM, and ANTONINE'S ITER XIV. Read at the Bristol Meeting of the Archæological Institute. 4to. London: 1852. (A private reimpression from the Memoirs of that Congress.)

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